The Bombay Gazette.

No. 69,049.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	52 0
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First insertion .....Rs.	5 0
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Calcutta	
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Cochin	19	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	19
„ Colombo	20	„ Madras	23
„ Galle		„ Pondicherry	
„ Negapatam	24	„ Negapatam	24
„ Pondicherry		„ Galle	
„ Madras	27	„ Colombo	27
„ Coconada	29	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Cochin	29
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,980 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. J. Dickenson, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 15th July, at noon.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah. to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Up.		June.	Down.		June July
Leave Bombay	.....	1 & 15	Leave Bussorah	.....	20 4
„ Kurrachee	.....	5 19	„ Fao	.....	20 4
„ Guadur	.....	6 20	„ Bushire	.....	23 7
„ Muscat	.....	9 23	„ Linga	.....	26 10
„ B. Abbas	.....	11 25	„ B. Abbas	.....	27 11
„ Linga	.....	12 26	„ Muscat	.....	29 13
„ Bushire	.....	15 29			July
„ Fao	.....	16 30	„ Guadur	.....	1 15
		July.	„ Kurrachee	.....	4 18
Arrive Bussorah	.....	17 1	Arrive Bombay	.....	7 21

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. G. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd June, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(With despatch).

MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, Nicholas Marder, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Agamemnon*.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF RICHMOND," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *City of Richmond*.

Bombay, 15th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "LADY MACDONALD," from London, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain J. H. Kennedy will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "MIRELLA," Captain Runciman, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Runciman will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Runciman, Ship "Mirella."

Bombay, 17th June 1868.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

Now Ready.

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Interleaved with plain paper Price..... Rs. 3 0
Free by post ..... Rs. 3 4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which has been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE,
JNO JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS

Or Concentrated Alcoholic Solution of the Constituents of Coal Tar.

Extract from *Lancet*, December 22, 1866.

Liq. Carbonis Detergens.—We are very sceptical of the value of new remedies, and it was in a spirit of scepticism that we tried the liq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coal tar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, naphthaline, and phenic acid. The addition of water, with agitation, makes a dutable emulsion, in which tar remains in a state of fine suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our therapeutical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed. In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and of a case of psoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the liq. carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fetid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of Soap.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.

(REGISTERED AS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.)

This Soap is unrivalled as a

SKIN SOAP,

as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin.

Sold in tablets at 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists. The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors, W. V. WRIGHT AND COMPANY.,
Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c.,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT & Company, will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a Monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £84 10s., 2nd class £37 8s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KBISHNA," 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on the 30th June next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

WANTED.

NOTICE—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a cool and commodious HOUSE, with STABLES and GODOWNS, situated in Rampart Row, lately vacated by the P. and O. Company. Apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager, Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

TO BE LET, the following PROPERTIES, viz.:—

An airy Bungalow (Nepean Lodge) at Malabar Hill, formerly occupied by Mr. H. W. G. Lawson.

The First and Second Storeys of Sassoon Building, in Marine Street, Fort.

The First and Second Storeys of Sassoon Building, in Marine Lane, Fort.

The First and Second Storeys of the House No. 16, in Apollo Street, Fort.

The Upper Rooms of Daly Building, in Meadow Street, formerly occupied by the Office of Mr. Manisty, Solicitor of the High Court, and now white-washed and thoroughly repaired.

One Godown in Daly Building, in Meadow Street.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co. Forbes Street, 12th June 1868.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. LINDLEY and WARREN beg to notify, that their STUDIO in Apollo Street will be open daily during the rains for PORTRAITS of every description.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

A GOVERNMENT AUCTION of UNAPPROPRIATED ABYSSINIAN STORES, will be held at 12 o'clock noon, in the Colaba Depot Yard, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, until further Notice.

Terms—Cash; and Lots to be cleared away on the same day.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General,
for Executive Commissariat Officer.

Abyssinian Branch Office, Colaba Depot, 11th June 1868.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:—

1. To appoint a Liquidator of the Company in the place of W. F. Stearns, Esq., resigned.

2. To authorize the Liquidators to compromise all Calls and Liabilities to Calls, Debts and Liabilities capable of resulting in Debts, and all Claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any Contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of all such Debts or Liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Calls, Debts or Liabilities, and to pass the necessary Extraordinary Resolution in that behalf.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
For Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th June 1868.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, (Nesbit Lane, Byculla)—The present Proprietor who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new management, affords to sojourners and residents.

The present proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which the enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The proprietor hopes that the present management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises and attending to every thing in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can beast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

In fine, the proprietor begs to draw attention to the following notes taken from a large number of testimonials regarding his Hotel.

TESTIMONIALS.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility, and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

HUGH ROSE, G.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive.

R. NAPIER, K.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

R. B. MOORE, Lieut.-Col.

Mr. & Mrs. Lockett are much pleased with the respectability and order that prevails in this Establishment, and which in these respects is not to be equalled by any Hotel in Bombay.

H. LOCKETT, C. S.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Company, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment,
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	....	„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7 „ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65 0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75 0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10 8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12 8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70 0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material.....	8 8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars.. .....Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium..... „	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie..... „	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic..... „	7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere ..... „	7 8
BADHAM'S West End ..... „	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf.....Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot „ ..... „	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot „ ..... „	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace.....Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace..... „	3
Guyots West End..... „	2
The Royal Courier Bag ..... „	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas..... „	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick..... „	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief ..... „	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „ ..... „	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „ ..... „	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief ..... „	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen .....Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs..... „	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs ..... „	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs ..... „	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings..... „	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs. „	2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Rugs.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flanne, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs. as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1 8
COLLARS Regent	„	5 0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5 0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	5 0
COTTON Socks White	„	10 0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	10 0
UNDER Vests Merino, each	.....	4 0
TRAVELLING Suits		20 0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6 8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10 0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16 0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2 12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House, BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season*.

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of RUNCHORDASS CANJEE and HUNSRAJ MALJEE, Insolvent Traders.

UPON hearing Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the Trustees, and upon reading the affidavit of PAUL EDWARD BENDIR, sworn on the 5th instant, hereunto annexed and marked A., I do order that the said PAUL EDWARD BENDIR be discharged from the Office of Trustee of the said Estate, and in his place and stead that SAMUEL W. REID, of Bombay, be appointed as the sole Trustee of the said Estate upon the same terms of remuneration as allowed to the said PAUL EDWARD BENDIR.

And I do further order that this Order be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Summachar Durpun*, and the *Induprakash* Newspapers.—Dated this 9th day of June 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

MACFARLANE and GREEN,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.—With reference to the ADVERTISEMENT of SALE by the Sheriff of Bombay appearing in the *Times of India* of the 2nd June instant, of the enjoined "home," has seldom been lots therein mentioned, under and by virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias* issued on the Plea Side of the late Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the suit of Mahomed Hoossein bin Mahomed Yoonoos Moorgay, Glaze of Bombay, plaintiff, against Mahomed Ajeej Cashmere Shaik Ibrahim Ruckhangay, Goolam Ali Maharee, Syed Goolam Ali, Syed Hoossein Goolam Ahmed bin Mahomed Syed Rogay, Mahomed Hoossein bin Mahomed Syed Rogay, Cutbooddeen bin Shabooheen Toongakur, Mahomed Esmail bin Shabooddeen Toongakur, Shaik Ahmed (alias Heya) bin Ruckhooddeen Fazendar, Shaik Mahomed bin Fuckeer Mahomed Curtay, Mahomed Hoossein bin Balla Penkur, and Ramoodeen Akurwady, defendants, Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay hereby gives Notice that the Oart containing 1 house, 3 stables, one pleasure house, and 4 huts, &c., with its appurtenances, situated in Girgaum, or Churney Road, outside the Fort, and comprised in Lot No. 4, does not belong to the defendant Mahomed Esmail bin Shabooddeen Toongakur, nor has the said Mahomed Esmail bin Shabooddeen Toongakur any right, title, or interest in the property, but the same is the *bona fide* property of the said Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay, and all intending purchasers at the said sale are hereby cautioned against purchasing the said property.—Dated this 15th day of June 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors for Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay, Esq.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and PLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. Do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
1 Fire Engine, by Merryweather & Co.
1 Lathe, complete, by Tennant & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Patta Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
15 Iron Barges complete, 100 Tons Register.
14 Unerected do. do.
29 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, }
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG.

Has just landed, per "British Admiral," and expect shortly per "Albuera," a Consignment of Printing and Lithographic Presses, Materials, &c. by Hughes and Kimber of London.

IMPROVED ALBION PRINTING PRESSES,

Post folio size	16 by 11 inches	Rs.	220
Foolscap broad side	„ 19 by 14½	„	„ 325
Demy	„ 24 by 18	„	„ 460
Royal	„ 26 by 20½	„	„ 530
uper Royal	„ 29 by 21	„	„ 575

For the convenience of Purchasers, each Press is supplied free of charge with 3 Parchments, 2 Blankets, 12 Yards Girthing, 1 extra spring for head of Press, 2 pairs Press Points.

Iron Ink Tables to the various sizes of Presses.

Best Black Printing Ink.

Ink Roller Moulds of sizes.

Brass Rule Cutters.

Best Cast and Wrought Iron Chases of sizes.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.

27 by 18 inches	Rs.	160
30 by 20 „	„	185
33 by 22 „	„	240
26 by 24 „	„	300

Each Press is supplied free of charge with 2 Tympan Leather and 2 Scrapers.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

15 by 21, 12 by 15, 18 by 14, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 22 by 33, 20 by 28, 20 by 30, 24 by 32, 26 by 36, 28 by 42 inches.

Prices vary from 2 as. 6 pies to 5 annas per lb.

Zinc Plates for Zincography, Demy size.

French Rollers for Lithographic Printing.

Ruling Machines with necessary fittings.

Ruling Ink, Red and Blue.

Ruling Pen-making Machines.

Mill Board Cutting Machines.

Card Board Cutting Machines.

Perforating Machines, best improved.

Numbering Machines.

Variety of Binding Materials and Tools.

Best English Mill Boards.

Superior White Ivory Card Boards.

Binding Cloth Rs. 20 per Roll of 36 yards.

MR. J. NEUBERG undertakes orders for Machines, Presses and Materials manufactured by Messrs. Hughes and Kimber, by whom he has been appointed Sole Agent for Western India. Mr. N. expects several Printing and other Machines by an early shipment.

Orders for Types will also be promptly executed. H. and K.'s Illustrated Catalogue furnished on application.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

A CARD.—Six or Eight SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING in a healthy locality. The House is large and airy, with the convenience of a large Sitting Room: will do for TWO FAMILIES. For particulars apply to the PROPRIETOR of the LONDON HOTEL, No. 9 Grant Road.

THE FORT POLICE COURTS will be removed, by order of Government, on and after MONDAY, the 15th instant, from the premises in the Dockyard, where they are now held, to the building belonging to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co. in Hornby Row, for many years known as the Fort residence of Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esquire.

JOHN CONNON,
Acting Chief Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 13th June 1868.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by astaff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

BYCULLA BRANCH.—Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, beg to intimate that they have opened a BRANCH in Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Hotel, for the dispensing of Prescriptions, and that all Orders for Medicine sent there will receive the promptest attention.

Orders for sundry Goods, if the latter are not in stock, will be forwarded into the Fort for immediate execution.

Bombay, 5th May 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from all *bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

5, Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own Mechanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO NURTURE CHILDREN.

LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD.

THE Food commonly sold under this name have several disadvantages, which more than neutralize any benefit from the adoption of Liebig's principle in their preparation.

They contain either Arrow Root or Farinaceous matter in excess, which renders them unadapted for Infants, whose Natural Food is Mother's Milk.

They are not freed from the sharp microscopic husks of the Malt, which cause great irritation in the delicate intestines of Children.

The trouble of preparing the Milk is great, and hence has to be entrusted to Servants.

The Food when prepared is too thick for convenient administration to an Infant.

They do not carry out Liebig's intention of producing with Cow's Milk an efficient substitute for Mother's Milk.

The Foods prepared with them are repulsive to many Infants.

Under the auspices of the London "Infants' Food Society," of which Baron Liebig is President, a preparation has been introduced called

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK,

which is not only entirely free from the objections urged against the various "Foods," but forms, when mixed, a Milk which for all purposes of nourishment exactly represent the natural aliment of the Child, thus entirely carrying out the idea of the discoverer.

The remarkable success which has attended the use of the Milk so prepared is proved by numerous letters from Medical and Private sources, and by Extracts from Public Journals; and its efficacy in saving Children from the numerous diseases consequent on indigestion appears beyond a doubt. The Milk when prepared is delicious and is eagerly taken by the most delicate Infants.

Sole Agents for India,—D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.

5 Elphinstone Circle.

TONIC REFRESHER,

By the Inventor.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1780½ per sh.
1,245,000	500	400	....	Bank of Bombay ..	134 per share
1,000,000	500	500	....	Ditto Ditto New ..	22 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	55 per share
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company ..	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200 per share
800,000	200	25	12½	China Bank ..	5 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China ..	370 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoird' Escompted' Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London ..	No quot.
500,000	200	200	....	Indian Peninsular London & China &c.	184 per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ..	63 per cent
1,000,000	250	125	6 p. ct	Nasional Bank of India ..	129 ex di
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ..	435 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	84 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ..	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	200	16	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per share
11,200,000	400	120	.....	Financial Assc. of India and China.	69 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	.....	Bank Bay Reclamations Co.	550 per share
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	760 per share
1,000,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do.	170 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Frere Land Co. ..	129 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Masagon Land and Reclamation Co..	800 per share
....	2,000	1,360	25 p s	Port Canning ..	355
2,160,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co ..	1,210

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

600,000	5,000	3,500		Bombay Ship Co ..	1,400 pr shar
360,000	2,500	2,500	....	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ..	450 per share
200,000	5,000	3,500	25	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ..	2,375 per share
150,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	120 per share
1,000,000	1,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ..	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks ..	6 months' sight.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits ..	Do. do. ..	1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents ..	6 Do. do. ..	1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight ..	99½ to 99¾
Do.	30 days' sight ..	99⅛
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98⅝
China	60 days' sight ..	214

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		..	6 per cen
Mercantile Bills ..		..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s ..	.. 1835-36		
.. .. ..	.. 1842-43		94
.. .. ..	.. 1854-55		
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	..	109
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55 ..	..	107
ive and half per cent. ..	.. ..	..	114
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan ..	.. ..	..	114‡

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	.. Rs 10-8
Bank of England Notes	 10-4
Spanish Dollars	.. „ 225
Carolas	.. „ 230
Mexican Dollars	.. „ 220
German Crowns	.. „ 310
Five-Franc Pieces	.. „ 223
Bar Silver	.. „ 106-8
Gold Leaf	.. 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English ..	.. „ 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 18TH JUNE.

			Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee Akote ..	New ..	..	230 to 232
Broach ..	.. ..	..	228 to 230
Dhollera ..	.. ..	..	235 to 237
Bhownuggur ..	.. ..	..	..
Veeravul ..	.. ..	..	216 to 220
Vingoria ..	.. ..	..	230 to 232
Dharwar Sawginned	.. ..	..	238 to 240
Khandeish ..	.. ..	..	225 to 228
Barsee ..			
Ready Sales ..	.. ..	..	550 Candies.
For delivery ..	.. ..	..	„
Market dull.			

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, JUNE 12.

The transactions in Government Papers were at the following rates :—4 per cents at Rs. 5-0 discount; Public Works 5 per cents at Rs. 6-0 premium; 5 per cents of 1856-57 at Rs. 10-0 premium; 4½ per cents at Rs. 15-0 premium, and 15 years' Debentures at Rs. 10-2 premium.

In Bank of Bengal shares only 2 or 3 sold at Rs. 1,787½ each.

National Bank shares continue in demand, and a good number bought, for different orders, at Rs. 129 each.

A few Punjab Bank shares sold at Rs. 80 each.

Transactions in Burdwan Stone Co.'s shares were reported at Rs. 29 and 29½.

Two or three small amounts of East India Railway stock were purchased at Rs. 244 per £20.

Lending and Shipping Co.'s shares found ready buyers at Rs. 46, exclusive of dividend.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c, Co.'s shares were again in demand principally among speculators, and a large number changed hands at Rs. 350 and 355, and 2 shares obtained Rs. 5[illegible]

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 18.

Bates, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty from Abyssinia.
Jones, Vet. Surgeon, R. H. A., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Moorhead, Surgeon Major, 26th Foot, on duty, from Annesley Bay.
Gough, Major, 12th Bengal Chvalry, on duty, from Abyssinia.
McNair, Lieutenant, 12th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Waterhouse, Lieutenant, 19th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Bolliau, Captain, 19th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Jameson, Assistant Surgeon, 19th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, from Abyssinia.
York, Captain, 12th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Jackson, Captain, 12th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, from Abyssina.
Lucas, Cornet, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Clarke, Lieutenant, R. E., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Marett, Major, R. A., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Adams, Colonel, 15th N. I., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Beauvoisat, Captain, 103rd Fusiliers, on duty, from Abyssinia
Mahaffy, Inspector General, Medical, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Becher, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from Abyssinia.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 18

Collen, Lieutenant, R. A., on duty, to Poona.
Disney, Lieutenant, R. A., on duty, to Poona.
Clapp, Assistant Surgeon, R. A., on duty, to Poona.
Armstrong, Major, 10th Bengal Lancers, on duty, to Mallagaum.
Strong, Lieutenant, 10th Bengal Lancers, on duty, to Mallagaum.
Griffith, Assistant Surgeon, 10th Bengal Lancers, on duty, to Mallagaum.
Barnes, Captain, 10th Bengal Lancers, on duty, to Mallagaum.
Wylie, Lieutenant, 10th Bengal Lancers, on duty, to Mallagaum.
Adams, Colonel, 3rd N. I., on leave, to Surat.
Morant, Lieutenant, 1st Madras Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.
Nolan, Assistant Surgeon, 2nd G. N. I., to rejoin, to Kolapoor.
Gerard, Lieutenant, 14th B. R. A., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Holland, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—18TH JUNE.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London ..	£1 10s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
„ Liverpool ..	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	£1 0s. 0d.
By Overland Route ..	..	£2 0s. 0d.
To China ..	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
„ Mauritius ..	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
June 18	Compta	Kingcome ..	Annesley Bay.
	Ophir	..	Annesley Bay.
	Knighton	Stewart ..	Annesley Bay.
	Fathe Shah Allum	Grant	Mauritius.
	Bosworth	Nicholls	Annesley Bay.
	Lina	..	Calcutta, April 28.
	Western Star	Dubern	Annesley Bay.
	Bates Family ..	Hogg	Liverpool, March 10.
	Ceylon	Leach	Annesley Bay.
	Howden	Bell	Annesley Bay.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
June 18	Sarah Sands ..	Armstrong ..	Liverpool.
	Sylvia ..	Ranwall ..	Liverpool.
	Levanter ..	Lane ..	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Peckforton Castle*, Guthrie, to Liverpool.
Ship *Lady Clarendon*, Wilson, to Liverpool.
Ship *Lottie Warren*, Lucas, to Liverpool.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned, JETHABHOY CHANDABHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Merchant, do hereby inform the Public that I and my Son, IBRAMBHOY JETHABHOY, have alone the authority of signing my name, and no other person or persons have any power or authority to sign the same. If any other person or persons sign my name and receive payment or carry on any transaction on my account the same shall be on his or their risk and peril.—Dated this 18th June 1868.

JETHABHOY CHANDABHOY.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1868 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to enquire, hear, and determine in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 5th day of June 1868, and in the thirty first year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

ANDREW HAY, Sheriff.

JOHN BELL, DECEASED.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of JOHN BELL, formerly Professor in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, but late of New Prestwick, near Ayr, in the County of Ayr, North Britain, deceased, who died on the 30th day of January 1867, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Extract Trust Disposition and Settlement and the Testament Testamentar of such Trust Disposition and Settlement annexed) were on the 10th day of June 1868 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HOWARD BISHOP, ESQUIRE presently residing at Bombay aforesaid, are required on or before the 20th day of August 1868 to send to MESSIEURS ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, of Bombay, the Solicitors of the said Administrator, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate. And that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to WILLIAM THOMSON, Master of the Free Church School at Dalbeattie, North Britain; DONALD BLACK, of Liverpool, Architect; JOHN MACRAE, of Newton, in the County of Ayr, North Britain, Schoolmaister; and DAVID DOUGALL, of Ayr, in the said County of Ayr, Solicitor, the Trustees and Executors named in the said Trust Disposition and Settlement, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 18th day of June 1868. ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP, Solicitors, Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE

SECOND EDITION

OF

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR JUNE,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

THE second edition contains the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, which will come in force on the 15th inst., and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations, which come in force to-day.

CONTENTS :—

AP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS :

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street. 30, Cornhill.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

The first two parts of the Record have now been published, and the third part is in course of preparation and will be published in a few days.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.
LIST OF JUSTICES :—
European.
Native.
MANICKLALL v. THE JUSTICES.
STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS.
MEETING OF THE BENCH :—
Municipal Funds.
Tax on Labour Carts.
Surplus of Police Fund.
Vote of Thanks to Finance Committee.
Petition of Indigo Dyers.
QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH :—
Complaint by Allee Sulaman.
Petition against the Girgaum Night Soil Depot.
Non-consumers of meat and the cost of the meat train.
A complaint in the wrong quarter.
Appointment of Auditors.
The Standing Committee.
Municipal Contracts.
The Controller of Municipal Accounts and the Excess of Expenditure during 1866, by the Commissioner.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
EFFICIENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE.
DRAFT BUILDING ACT.

CONTENTS OF PART II.

DRAFT BOMBAY BUILDING ACT, *Continued*.
ADDITION TO LIST OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
The Tax on Labour Carts.
The Municipality's Contribution towards expense of the Over Bridges.
The Loan on the Security of the House Rate.
Primary Education in Bombay.
Powers of a Committee of the Bench.
Complaint from Residents of Gerapdavie.
The Salary of the Assistant Executive Engineer.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Collections of Rates.
Re-Distribution of Budget Grants for 1868.
Revised Budget Estimate of Executive Engineer for 1868.
Detailed Revised Estimate of the Health Department for 1868.
Notification of Contracts.
Revised Municipal Act.
THE INDIGO DYERS AT DADUR.
SHEWSHANKER GOVINDRAM v. THE JUSTICES.
CAPTAIN LIEKNEUR'S PNEUMATIC SEWERAGE SYSTEM :—
Memorandum on the Disposal of Sewerage in Bombay.
Dr. Hewlett's observations on Captain Liernur's System.
Government Resolution.
Letter—The Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary to Government.
Report by Mr. McConochie on Pneumatic Sewerage.
Extract from Minutes of the Hague Town Council.
Extract from Letter from Mr. McConochie.

The third part will contain the Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867; Tabular Statements of the Municipal Accounts; Dr. Hewlett's Annual Health Report; Mortuary Tables; Mr. Russel Aitken's Annual Report; Government Finding on the Wet Dock Question; Mr. Rawlinson's Report on the Main Drainage Scheme.

The fourth part will contain the Proceedings of some Mofussil Municipalities.

Subscriptions egistered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Price Rs. 12 per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "GOLCONDA," (1909 Tons, 400 H.P.) Captain R. DUNDAS, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails; also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on MONDAY, the 22nd instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.
17th June 1868.

STEAM TO CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. S. S. "COLUMBIAN," (2180 tons, 500 H.P.) Captain R. CURLING, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 26th June, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 24th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.
17th June 1868.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—From date and until further Notice the PRICE of ICE will be ONE AND ONE QUARTER ANNAS PER POUND from Fort and the Byculla Depot. A discount of 20 per cent. for wastage will be made to all up-country Constituents. All Communications should be addressed to TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE, Fort, Bombay, and all orders and drafts made payable to

B. F. FIELD, JR.
19th June 1868.

WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Association, at the rate of RUPEE ONE and ANNAS FOURTEEN per SHARE, will be made payable at the Office of the Association, No. 23 Apollo Street, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 19th instant, from 12 to 3 P.M. daily.

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE,
For self and other Liquidators.
Bombay, 17th June 1868.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1868.

WHILE our daily contemporary is so diligently carrying on his crusade against the Bank of Bengal's Bombay Agency, it is our intention, in this article, avoiding vague generalities as unsuitable data from which to decide on a question so thoroughly practical as this one, to enter a little into detail as regards the business understood to be transacted by, and the position generally of, this much-abused institution, with a view to enable the public to decide on reasonable grounds whether its withdrawal from Bombay would be a fair and a possible course, and how much benefit, if any, the New Bank of Bombay would derive even were it so obliging as to to do so in obedience to the outcry of our contemporary and his supporters. It is well known (from the Blue Book amongst other sources) that the Agency here does not interfere with the local Bank in the way of receiving deposits or laying itself out for discounting local bills. In fact we are safe in saying, judging as we do chiefly from the allegations of its opponents, that its principal traffic is in Indian Exchange. In support of this first step of our argument it is only necessary to refer to the columns of the *Times of India*, where the charge (if charge it is) of having furnished the Abyssinian funds through the exchange between Calcutta and Bombay is so often reiterated as to be clearly to its view the best proof it has of the Agency's having overshadowed the local Bank. We believe the financing had to be done to a great extent before there was a new Bank; but what we intend to show is that, suppose it be even assumed that the Agency got the supplying of these funds when the New Bank of Bombay should have got it, that circumstance is quite beside the question of the expediency or right of the Agency to subsist in this place. It might have subsisted in the place and not got the supply of the Abyssinian funds, and if it got the contract, those giving it are surely the sole beings responsible, and not the Agency. Throwing this special circumstance aside then as irrelevant, let us examine the normal business that it is the duty of the Agency to transact, and by means of which it is intended to pay its way, and be useful to its Head Office in ordinary times. This we would characterise, as the proper working, and amplification by proper working, *of the Indian Exchanges*. There has been a great deal of rubbish talked (in the Madras memorial among other places,) about the Agency having overstayed its original purpose for which it was permitted to go to Bombay, viz., the "collection of outstandings," the inference of the agitators being that such outstandings must ere now have been collected, and therefore that its legitimate occupation should be now considered to be gone. It is almost humiliating to have to add that such persons cannot have given two intelligent thoughts to the matter, and to inform them that "outsandings" in a banking sense is a generic term for the unmatured documents and obligations held by any such institution, and the genus must therefore exist, stretching out its dates of maturity farther and farther as long as the Bank remains in a condition to do business. We wonder if Mr. Bruce Norton and the *Times of India* were so sanguine, at the time when this expression "outstandings" was used in October last, as to believe that, though the Calcutta folks might not exactly throw away existing Bombay outstandings because their former correspondent here had come to grief, yet that they would, in respect for the solemn event, avoid contracting new ones here, in fact, would, from the hour of Mr. Hector's departure from Calcutta, foreswear the exchange between Calcutta and Bombay as completely as if it had been they and not their *quondam* Bombay friends who were going into liquidation.

So much for the alleged breach of faith on the part of the Calcutta Board, but as we have said our main purpose is to examine how the Agency could possibly retire, and if so what good it would do the new Bank if it did. It is well known that transactions in the exchange between this and Calcutta were never a prominent feature in the business of the old Bank in its best days. This trade was largely in the hands of the Exchange Banks, but most of all in the power of the native shroffs. It is these classes, if any, that should be found grumbling that the Bank of Bengal has opened out a traffic in exchange which no Bank ever sufficiently cultivated, but we do not think that they even find much cause for discontent in having one additional ready purchaser of their bills. There are also up country branches of the Calcutta institution, such as Nagpore, Hydrabad, &c., whose exchange transactions with Bombay were always large, and are of course farther increased by finding careful co-operation in Bombay. In connection with this it should be mentioned that the very one of these whose business gravitates most largely towards Bombay, and which to the knowledge of the new Bank requires a balance of 20 lakhs kept in Bombay for its own operations alone, was formerly a branch of the old Bank itself, which was voluntarily resigned by the new one on account of the magnitude of capital required. After this fact we fail to see how the new Bank can expect that, itself confessedly unable to occupy the breadth of the Bombay field, others who are should not advance to save from obliteration the channels of the trade of India which it has deserted.

But the principal arguments for the continuance of the Bombay Agency are to be found in this: The Calcutta institution has made an exchange traffic with Bombay and the up country branches, involving the necessity of no less than, say, sixty lakhs of rupees being held in the latter place in the form of cash or bills. How, let it be asked, can it be supposed that Government could ask that institution to entrust, under compulsion and in perpetuity, to a mere correspondent a deposit of a greater amount than the whole paid-up capital of the recipient? This must be the meaning of the agitators, unless they are prepared to state that the said profitable exchange business should be put an end to, and relegated to the native shroffs.

It surely needs little argument to convince any one that it is highly unlikely such a mass of exchange business could be done by a third party with the same comfort and profit as by an Agent deputed for the purpose, but we will instance a very common position to show the question that must arise in such a case. An up country branch telegraphs to Bombay to return its funds by the purchase of hoondees in Bombay payable in the said town. Now, who is to take the responsibility of the purchasing of these hoondees? If the correspondent, as is probable, declines to guarantee them, it is surely reasonable to suppose that the Calcutta institution would feel less secure than if it was employing a paid and tried servant of its own, in whose judgment it had confidence, and whose special duty it was to devote himself to such purchases.

These remarks are intended to show that it cannot be expected that Government can commit the injustice of complying with the prayer of the recent memorialists. That the retirement of the Agency would have any effect further than to cause the relapse into the hands of the native shroffs of the internal exchange business of India we very much doubt, certainly the exchanges in question are not of a nature to be kept going by the mere dawning energies of an institution like the New Bank of Bombay. We also have our fears that, as the manner has hitherto been for one Presidency Bank to transact *gratis* the business of another, the gifts of the management of the present collossal exchange business of the Bank of Bengal would prove but a white elephant to the New Bank of Bombay, if we are to judge at all from what we hear as to the work to be done, and the staff that would be necessary to do it.

One word about the Kurrachee Agency which is now always mentioned by our contemporary along with the Bombay one as a fellow aggressor on the business of the New Bank of Bombay. We have heard it reported, and we invite those concerned to correct us if in error, that for many of the latter half years of its existence this Kurrachee branch of the old Bank, though existing without any competition from Bengal, *did not succeed in paying its own expenses*. What object the new Bank had in taking it over, knowing this, unless to relieve the old shareholders of the building we leave themselves to declare, but an impartial Government and public will at once see that it cannot be to interfere with a losing business such as this that the Bengal Agency has appeared in Kurrachee, but rather to develope or create a trade with its Punjab branches, which trade, were the Kurrachee Agent to retire to-morrow, would no doubt lapse, but would never increase the business of the New Bank of Bombay.

WE observe that Mr. Tricumjee Veljee and his partners have filed a petition in the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Mr. A Faulkner has been appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, from the 7th inst.

THE silver in the Bombay Mint, at the end of last week, was valued at Rs. 95,32,158, of which Rs. 90,00,000 belonged to the Currency Department.

THERE were 4,341 candies and 140 lbs. of cotton, valued at Rs. 8,53,000, shipped from ports in Sind to foreign external ports during the month of May.

THE quantity of opium imported into Bombay during the season, up to 16th June, was 23,056½ chests, and the total exported by sea was 21,500½. The year of the opium season begins on 1st October.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, has constituted, for the trial of suits under Act XI. of 1865, a Court of Small Causes at Sholapoor, and fixed the limits of the Military Cantonment at Sholapoor as the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of that Court. Major S. J. Thorp is appointed to be the Judge of the Court.

MR. JOHN CONNON, Acting Chief Magistrate, and Captain John Dixon, Lloyd's Surveyor, have been appointed by the Governor-in-Council to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the fouling of the outer lightvessel "Colaba" by the transport "Humber," when the latter was coming into the port on the night of the 14th inst. The investigation will be held at the Fort Police Office on the 24th at 2 P.M.

THE receipts of the Conservancy and Registry Department in Sind, during 1867, amounted to Rs. 56,086-3-6, and the disbursements to Rs. 61,654-3-8, thus showing a deficiency of Rs. 5,568-0-2. The receipts (*i.e.*, the pilotage fees) in the River Pilotage amounted to Rs. 5,225 and the expenditure to Rs. 13,266-1-8, there being a deficit of no less than Rs. 8,041-1-8. In regard to the General Sea Pilotage there is a deficit of Rs. 570-4-1, the receipts being Rs. 2,039-7-7, and the expenses Rs. 2,609-11-8.

WE find that on the 20th May, at Camp Mai-Wahiz, Sir R. Napier published in a general order the following extract of a letter from the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay and his Council :—"We hasten to offer our warm congratulations to your Excellency, and to all the officers and men of the Force under your command, on this most happy conclusion of the campaign, which has been attended by the most perfect and complete success which could be hoped for. (Signed) Wm. R. Seymour V. Fitzgerald, B. H. Ellis, S. Mansfield."

UNDER Section I. of Bombay Act III. of 1867 (the Bombay Cantonment Act) H. E. the Governor in Council has declared that that Act shall come into operation in the Cantonments below mentioned from 1st July next :—Ahmedabad, Ahmednuggur, Belgaum, Kurrachee, Poona, and Sholapoor. The Governor in Council has also, under the provisions of Section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, invested each of the undermentioned officers with the powers of a magistrate within the limits of the military cantonment entered against his name :—Major J. E. Westropp, Ahmedabad, Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Jones, Ahmednuggur, Major C. E. Naylor, Belgaum, Major A. B. Church, Kurrachee, Major J. C Evezard, Poona, and Major S. J. Thorp, Sholapoor.

THE *Bombay Government Gazette* publishes an elaborate revised series of rules regarding Soldiers' Gardens, which, we are there informed, consist of two kinds,—first, "regimental—worked by the men entirely, at fixed rates, or by natives under regimental supervision, and supplying vegetables for the Commissariat Department or local market; these should be at a convenient distance from the barracks." And second, "company, or small plots in the immediate vicinity of the barracks, worked solely by the men themselves for their own amusement and benefit." The rules relate to the formation of committees, the accounts, the selection of sites, the supply of water, tools, seed, &c., the supply of produce to the Commissariat Department prizes, &c.

WE gave some details a week or two ago showing, as a matter of curiosity, the financial position of a number of the petty village municipalities of the Presidency. In the *Government Gazette* of yesterday we find some particulars of twenty-one such municipalities in the Collectorate of Kulladghee. There, as in the case of the others, the chief source of revenue appears to be import and export duties, and there is also in nearly all of them a little money derived from licenses for selling snuff, and in a number of them a house tax. The most important of these municipalities are the following :—Bagulcote (revenue Rs. 7,228,) Surwud (revenue, Rs. 2,783,) Beejapoor (revenue, Rs. 2,726,) and Gooludgood (revenue, Rs. 2,288.) Some of these municipalities, we think, expend too small a proportion of their revenues on the improvement of their localities. That of Gooludgood, for instance, out of its revenue of Rs. 2,288, spends only Rs. 498, being apparently more anxious to increase its balance than to improve its roads, or tanks, or dhurrumsalas, or whatever other local institutions it may have.

WE observe that the receipts of the municipality of Surat during the year ending 31st March amounted to Rs. 3,44,257-15-8, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,41,819-8-8, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,439-7-0. The amount realised by the municipal taxes (which are imposed on sugar, &c., on ghee and butter, and on toddy and spirituous liquors, in addition to which there is a toll tax and a wheel tax), was Rs. 1,51,285-7-5. The chief undertaking during the year seems to have been the construction of meat markets in several different places, on which Rs. 23,360 was expended. On scavenging Rs. 16,588 was expended, on watering the roads Rs. 10,773, and on lighting the roads Rs. 15,82[illegible]. We notice that a contribution of Rs. 3,507 was made towards vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools in the city, so that if the Bombay lawyers are right, the Surat municipality has got a power, which that of Bombay has not, of giving money for the promotion of primary education amongst the inhabitants. The municipality's liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,32,033 (nearly a lakh being the amount due in respect of the Government loan received in 1864-

were adopted to resuscitate him but in vain. I think the boat capsized in consequence of Boxwell's sitting on the lee-gunwale. Another boat was sent off to see if they could find Boxwell, but they were unsuccessful.

Oliver Smith—I am a seaman on board the pilot schooner No. 1. I and the deceased, with four other men, were being towed in the schooner boat about fifteen or twenty fathoms astern of the schooner. There was a little water in her and I commenced to bale her out. The second officer, Henry Williams, ordered Henry Boxwell and John Fleming to come over from the port side, where they were sitting on the thawls, to the starboard side. Fleming obeyed the order; Henry Boxwell did not, but continued to sit there. I said I would not bail any more water from her if they continued sitting on the port side, as I knew it was dangerous and was frightened that the boat would capsize. I put the bucket down, and just at that moment the boat sheered and capsized. I caught hold of the gunwale and got on the keel. I saw the deceased swimming about twenty yards off the boat. He could not swim well, so I went to try and assist him, but could do nothing without a line. I accordingly returned to the boat, got a line, and went back again, when I found the deceased James Curtis with his head under water floating with his back up. As I was with him a ship's boat came and picked us both up. Boxwell sank and no one saw any more of him. It was entirely Boxwell's fault that the boat capsized.

The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased James Curtis lost his life by being drowned, from the fact of the boat in which he was being capsized through the disobedience of another sailor, Henry Boxwell, who also has been drowned."

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The following persons have presented petitions, to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Jumal Khumissa and Esmail Jumal, dealers in rags.

Ameer Esmal, unemployed.

Tricumjee Welljee, Jetsey Ghella, Sozpal Damjee, Vizpal Hensraj, and Naya Veersey, lately traded under the name and firm of Tricumjee Welljee and Co., as general merchants.

Baloo Narayan Ambooker, a pensioner, and a Marathi writer in the Police Office.

Veerjee Javerchund, a petty broker.

Sorabjee Hormusjee, a carpenter.

Bunajee Dawood, a contractor for buildings and houses.

Haroon Chunga and Hajee Chunga, unemployed.

Raghoonath Damodhurjee, a clerk.

Memon Mahomed Dada Meeya, a coach repairer.

Narayen Jeewanjee, a planmaker in the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.

Jeevun Runsord, a type caster.

Rama Visram, Jannoo Visram, and Sudoo Balsett, beetlenut and leaves sellers.

Veera Megraz, unemployed.

Fuckeera Kesow, a dealer in milk.

Ardasir Rustomjee, a general merchant, and a broker, trading under the name of Ardasir Rustomjee and Co.

Sewshanker Raghoba and Kesow Succaram, goldsmith.

Mahomed Ally Ebramjee, a painter.

Mahomed Jaffer Esubhoy and Esub Ally Mahomed Jaffer, perfumers.

Aba Vulee Hoosein, unemployed.

Yemnajee Khundoojee, a fruit seller.

Mahadoo Sutwajee, a cart driver.

Haskeil Sumajee and Sumsein Haskeil, the first is a pensioner of the 22nd Native Infantry, and the second a carpenter.

Nusroodin Shaik Tyeb, a broker.

Sull-mon Dada, a servant.

Sitaram Bhowan Sing, a contractor.

Hurruckchund Hunsraz, a broker.

Ardasir Merwanjee, a merchant, trading under his own name.

FORT POLICE COURT.—18TH JUNE.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—Gaspar Reedhorst, seaman of the British ship *Vina*, was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, for wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. John Kerr and Thomas Brown, seamen of the ship "Glee Maiden," were charged with a similar offence. The prisoners wanted their discharge on the ground that they were not properly treated by the captain. His Worship told them that he had no power to grant them their discharge; that they were bound according to their articles to work on board. They were also told to go on board and do their duty, but on their expressing their unwillingness to do so, His Worship sent each of them to the County Jail for ten days.

LIQUOR LICENSE.—Heerjee Cooverjee was charged with keeping a house or place for the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquor, and selling spirituous liquor by retail therein without a license from the Commissioner of Police. It appears that a policeman saw a hamal go into defendant's shop on Wednesday night last. He went up and seized the hamal with a bottle in his hand, which contained liquor. He then seized the prisoner, who admitted having committed the offence. His Worship convicted the defendant and fined him Rs. 45, out of which five rupees were to go to a detective.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Wittoo Mahadoo and Bhowa Nurashali were charged with being found between sunset and sunrise, on the 17th instant, loitering in a gully and not giving satisfactory account of themselves, they being reputed thieves. The prisoners were adjudged guilty and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction for one month each.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—18TH JUNE.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

LIQUOR LICENSE.—Augustus John was charged with selling by retail spirituous liquor without having obtained a license from the Commissioner of Police. The prisoner was convicted and fined eight rupees.

ASSAULTS.—Gungaram Chintoo was charged with assaulting one Shama, a fruiterer. On Wednesday at 1 P.M. when complainant was sitting in his shop, defendant went up to him and slapped him on the face. He then dragged the complainant into his shop, when a sepoy came and rescued him. The defendant admitted having slapped the prosecutor, who, being a Mussulman, entered into his house while he was taking his meal. The defendant was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees.—Doorga Pursad, Bhugwandeen Gunnesh, Mahdoo Rama, and Dhackoo, was charged with assaulting M. A. Scott, an engine driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. On Saturday last, between five and six in the evening, Mr. Scott went to his house in the Nawab's garden, Nesbit Lane. When he got inside the gate, he saw a crowd of natives, and in consequence of information he got he went to the third defendant, and as he was going to speak to him, he turned towards him, seized him by his neck, and tried to pull him to the ground. Complainant caught him by head of the hair and tried to get clear of him, when the first defendant came running towards him and armed him with a big stick on his left shoulder. His Worship found the first and third defendants guilty, and fined the former in the sum of Rs. 10, and the latter was bound over in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 25 to keep the peace towards the complainant for a period of six months. The other two defendants were warned and discharged.—Ramchunder Narrayen and two others were charged with assaulting one Reginald Fernandes. Complainant stated—Yesterday at 4 P.M. I was in my house talking with one Joseph Fernandes. The first defendant came in and asked me "if I was a gentleman." I said "yes." He struck me on my forehead; the third defendant then came in and seized hold the hair of my head, dragged me out, threw me down, and then all the defendants struck me. I was kicked. I became insensible. I came to myself at 8 P. M. in the Jamsetjee Hospital. The Magistrate convicted the first and third defendants and fined them in the sum of thirty and fifteen rupees respectively. The second defendant was discharged. His Worship ordered fifteen rupees out of the fine to be given to the prosecutor.

THEFT.—Mahomed Moobarack, a buggy driver, was charged with stealing seventeen pieces of silver coin, of the value of seven rupees, belonging to Mr. Ezekiel David. It appears that on Wednesday afternoon last, prosecutor drove in prisoner's buggy from the Custom House to Byculla. While driving he had occasion to dismount in the market to buy mangoes. On again getting into the buggy he observed that a bag which he had left in the buggy with one thousand Persian silver coins in it had been tampered with. There was no other person in the buggy but the prisoner. Prosecutor kept quiet until he arrived at his house, and then he examined the bag and found there were seventeen coins short. He had a search made and the missing coins were found in prisoner's gram bag. Prisoner prostrated and begged to be forgiven. He confessed before a sepoy that he had committed the theft. The prisoner urged in defence that the complainant's dhorawalla put the coins into the gram bag and accused him of the theft. His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to two months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

ASSAULT.—Framjee Cooverjee, partner in the firm of Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Bisney and Co., petty contractors, and Ganoo Gattoo, were charged with assaulting one Tookaram Nathajee. It appeared from the evidence that on the 2nd April last the complainant went to the Gun Carriage works to see if certain of his workman, to whom he had paid some money in advance and who had run away, were there. He found that they were there, and he said to the first defendant, that he required his men to return to his works at Bellapore. Thereupon the two defendants and one or two others belaboured the prosecutor and held him in restraint from five to ten o'clock in the evening. On the following morning complainant went with his master, Pestonjee Muncherjee, again to the Gun Carriage works, where the former was a second time assaulted while the latter was engaged in conversation with the contractors in a shed. The case was first heard on the 16th April, when the Magistrate suggested to the defendants the propriety of their expressing their regret to the complainant, which they declined to do. It then stood adjourned until this day, when Mr. Thacker, for the defendants, said that in consequence of what had been suggested by His Worship on a previous occasion, the defendants were willing to express their regret for what had occurred, and that the parties had agreed to settle the matter out of Court, which was allowed to be done.

Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw conducted the prosecution.

COURT-MARTIAL AT POONA ON CAPTAIN CAMERON, OF THE MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

On the conclusion of the case for the prosecution on Monday last, the 15th instant, the opening address for the defence was read to the Court by Major Gordon, who appeared as the friend of the prisoner, and which was as follows:—

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—The prosecution having been closed, I will, with your permission, make a few remarks and show you the line of my defence. I will take charges 2 and 4 first, viz., neglect of duty and making a false report, of both of which I am sure I shall be able to show you I am guiltless. The 2nd charge is that I neglected to go Grand Rounds according to Brigade Orders. I beg leave to state that I have never seen the Brigade Order mentioned, and the detail of Guards to be visited supplied to me by the Brigade Major, who simply told me I was to go Grand Rounds. Gentlemen, I trust you will not think I am quibbling with the words. The true facts of the case are, that I totally forgot to visit the Arsenal Guard; but I want to show also that I committed no fault in not doing so. With us in the Madras Presidency there are different orders in different stations. In some the Field Officer of the day is directed to go Grand Rounds; in some he is especially directed to visit certain Guards at night; and in some it is left discretionary to him what Guards he is to visit. But in all cases he will in the morning report that he has gone Grand Rounds. Hence the question I put, which did not seem to be understood by the Court, as I believe it is the practice in the Bombay Presidency to visit every Guard. Hence I totally deny having made a false statement, as mentioned in the 4th charge. The matter was one of simple forgetfulness. I hope I shall be able to prove that the practice differs on the Madras side. With regard to the 1st and 2nd charge, I shall bring before you witnesses to prove that when I started on Grand Rounds about 10 P.M. on the 23rd April last, I was perfectly sober; and also that I was in the same condition when I arrived at the Club. There are no witnesses on the side of the prosecution to prove that I was intoxicated when I arrived at the Club, or that I created a disturbance there. It, therefore, follows that the charge falls to the ground. As to the 1st charge, I have to state that I shall be able to prove that at half-past 4 P.M. on a very hot day, after riding about in the sun, I felt pains in my head. I will also prove that before I started on Grand Rounds, I had had nothing but one pint of beer, and that on arrival at the Club I was pressed by a brother officer to take some liquor, but not sufficient to make me unfit for duty. I left the Club on a fidgetty horse, and no one at the Club volunteered to see me home; so on this point I shall most probably leave it to you to consider that I could not have been so very bad. With your permission I shall now call Colonel Halliday."

Lieut. Colonel Halliday, Commanding 12th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, deposed as follows:—On the arrival of my regiment at Poona I received from the Brigade Office a copy of the Standing Orders of the Poona Brigade. These orders were circulated by me for the information of the officers of the regiment, but I cannot say whether Captain Cameron saw them or not. I am unable to say positively that he did. I have been at stations in the Madras Presidency where it is laid down that all Guards shall be visited as Grand Rounds, and at others where the Guards to be visited as Grand Rounds are specifically mentioned. The practice varies. It has never, at any station that I know of, been left discretionary with the Field Officer of the day what Guards to visit, except at Kamptee, where there was one Guard which might be visited or not during the monsoon. In all cases I reported having gone Grand Rounds by stating the Guards I had visited. I don't know that it is the custom under the Madras rules to say simply that you have gone Grand Rounds.

By the Court:—If this detail of Guards had been sent to me, I should have considered it would have been my duty to visit the whole of the Guards therein mentioned as Grand Rounds.

Captain Cunningham, 12th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, deposed:—I saw Captain Cameron on the afternoon of the 23rd April last, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, riding a horse he had just bought, and with only a small forage cap on his head. About half-past 5 I went over to Captain Cameron's tent in the Mess compound, for the purpose of scolding him for being out in the sun with only a small forage cap on after the Doctor had particularly told him not to expose himself in that way. Captain Cameron was not then in, but returned in about a quarter of an hour riding the same horse. He dismounted, and immediately told me of a dreadful pain he had on the top of his head, and also added, as nearly as I can remember, that the great heat in the middle of the hot weather and the "Doctor's rubbish" were killing him. I told him how wrong he was in riding about at 4 o'clock in the middle of the hot weather, and advised him to go into his tent and put his head in a tub of water, and lie down, and he did so.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, 16TH JUNE, 1868.

THE Court reassembled at 10 o'clock A.M., when the evidence for the defence was continued.

The prisoner, through Major Gordon, tendered a written statement from Lieutenant Desborough, of the 12th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, who was unable to attend the Court and give evidence in consequence of having been attacked with small-pox. It was, however, decided that the statement, which was not on oath, could not be received.

Lieutenant and Quarter Master Burns, of the 12th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, deposed as follows:—I saw Captain Cameron at dinner in the Regimental Mess tent on the evening of the 23rd April last at about 10 o'clock; at which time he was to all appearance sober.

By the Prosecution:—The reason for my forming this opinion is, that I saw Captain Cameron talking to several persons in a quiet and rational manner. I cannot say positively whether he was sober or not.

Gopal Modeliar, deposed:—I remember seeing Captain Cameron at the Mess on the night of the 23rd April last, when he had one pint of beer and a bottle of soda-water. Captain Cameron was quite sober when I last saw him on that night.

The Serjeant of the Treasury Guard, which was furnished by Her Majesty's 46th Regiment on the 23rd April last, deposed:—I remember the Field Officer of the day coming Grand Rounds to the Treasury Guard at Poona on the night of the 23rd April last. I should say, from the way in which he took the Guard, that he was then sober.

By the Prosecution:—It was a very dark night. The Field Officer came within five or six yards of me. I could see him plain enough to know he was the Field Officer of the day.

By the Court:—He was on horseback. Captain Cameron, the prisoner before the Court, was the Field Officer of the day on that day. The Guard turned out to receive Grand Rounds at between 10 and 11 o'clock P.M. I can only say, from the manner in which he took the Guard, I consider he was sober. He did not appear to be at all under the influence of drink.

The Corporal of the Treasury Guard,:—I remember the Field Officer of the day coming Grand Rounds on the night of the 23rd April last. He was quite sober at that time.

By the Prosecution.—It was a dark night. He came within five or six yards of me. I saw him distinctly. I did not observe anything unusual in his behaviour when he visited the Guard on that night. He at first answered the sentry's challenge as "a friend," but immediately discovered his mistake and called out "Rounds." I did not see the Field Officer of the day again that night after he took Grand Rounds.

A Club Hamaul, named Nursoo,:—I remember seeing Captain Cameron dismount at the Club House when he first arrived there on the night of the 23rd April last. He then appeared to be sober.

By the Prosecution:—I saw Captain Cameron again later in the evening, when he was very much intoxicated. I advised him to go home in a palkee, but he refused, preferring to go home on horseback, and I helped him on to his horse.

A servant of the prisoner's, named Mahomed Cassim:—I remember my master returning from Grand Rounds on the night of the 23rd April last. He was quite sober when he came. He always uses a chair to get on his horse.

This concluded the evidence for the defence, and the Court adjourned shortly after noon till Friday the 19th instant at 11 A.M. to enable the prisoner to prepare his defence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PINJRAPOLE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—About two months ago a memorial was addressed by the mahajuns of Bombay to the trustees and managers of the Pinjrapole affairs, wherein the latter were requested to convene a general meeting of the mahajuns to consider the past and present management of the Pinjrapole, &c.

The trustees and managers, with half a dozen other members of the Jain community, I am informed, met, but what decision they came to, is not definitely known.

If they are going to convene a general meeting which they should of necessity do, may I beg, through your journal, to request the president to circulate the intention by publication in the dailies of Bombay, so that each and all the memorialists may be made aware of it.

ONE OF THE MEMORIALISTS.

Bombay, 18th June.

THE PILOT SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—With regard to the efficiency of the Bombay Pilot service, we wish to know the reason why ships in the Government service should be supplied with pilots without application and not ready to go to sea, while there are British merchant ships in the harbour detained for pilots during the last three or four days, unable to get to sea, after having made application for a pilot according to the rules of the Port.

Bombay, 17th June. SHIP MASTER.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Ensign and Deputy Assistant Commissary A. Edginton is permitted to retire from the Service, on a pension of 2 shillings and 6 pence per diem.

Major F. L. Mackeson, Bombay Staff Corps, 2nd in Command Meywar Bhaul Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Captain A. A. Johnson, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonels from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Staff Corps.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles Torrington Aitchison, 10th June 1868.

Major Anthony Seaun Murch, Major Frederick Phillips, Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James Alphonse Collier, Major John Thacker, Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Richard Harte Keatinge, C.S.I., V.C., Major Charles Thomas Palin, and Major Charles Mordaunt Jacob James, 11th June 1868.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Staff Corps.

Captain John Gordon, 9th June 1868.

Captain Alfred Phillips, 10th June 1868.

Captain Edward Newnham Marsh, 10th June 1868.

The Order by Brigadier General Russell, dated 11th March 1868, making over Command of the Aden Garrison to Colonel Addison, C.B., 2nd Queen's, is confirmed.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals D. McRae, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, from the 25th April last.

The Government of India having sanctioned for this Presidency an Assistant Instructor of Gymnastics, the Staff pay of this appointment will be Rs. 300 per mensem with the Staff Corps pay of rank. With reference to the foregoing, Lieutenant St. J. E. Dunbeney, Her Majesty's 109th Regiment, is appointed Assistant Instructor of Gymnastics, with effect from the 20th April last. One Serjeant and two Corporal Instructors are also allowed on Staff pay, of, for the former, 1s. 6d. a day, and the latter, 1s. a day, for six days in the week, in addition to regimental pay and allowances. These Non-Commissioned Officers are not to be in excess of the Establishment of their respective ranks in their own Regiment. 1 Peon on Rs. 6 per mensem. Allowance to a Bhandari Rs. 5 per mensem.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. H. Mullaly, Head Accountant and Treasurer, acted as Assistant to the Resident at Aden from the date of Lieutenant Abbott's departure on sick leave to Europe, and until the return of Lieutenant Nutt to his duties.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. H. G. Dunlop, Deputy Commissioner of Water Police, is allowed three months' privilege leave of absence from 21st instant.

Messrs. R. W. Hunter and R. F. Mactier respectively delivered over and received charge of the Sattara Adawlut on 13th instant, in the forenoon.

Messrs. A. C. Trevor and J. Nugent, Magistrates F. P. in the District of Tanna, are specially authorized to grant Licenses within their respective charges under Section 28 and Clause 3 of Section 30 of Act XXXI. of 1867, relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Faulkner has been appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, N. D., from the 7th instant.

The following arrangements have been made during the absence on sick leave of Mr. A. Taylor, 1st Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium:—

Mr. E. Pratt to act as 1st Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. Nilcunt Anunt Joshee to act as 2nd Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. H. Cameron, Jun., to act as 3rd Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. W. H. Payne to act as 4th Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. J. W. Robertson, Acting Collector of Tanna, acted as Revenue and Police Commissioner, Northern Division, from 12th May to 7th June 1868, both days inclusive.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint all Deputy Collectors in Sind to exercise and perform the duties imposed on a Commissioner by Act IX. of 1868.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint all Mookteyarkars in Sind to exercise and perform the duties imposed on a Collector by Act IX. of 1868.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the 1st Assistant Collector in charge, Punch Mahals, to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a Commissioner of Revenue by Act IX. of 1868.

Messrs F. S. Chapman, Chief Secretary to Government and C. Wilkinson, Inspector Cotton Department, Khandeish have each been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension of six months' leave of absence, on medical certificate.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs. J. R. Middleton and J. Dracup respectively delivered over and received charge of the Sudder Station and the Treasury of Dharwar, on the 1st instant, in the forenoon.

Messrs. H. J. Stokes and T. D'Oyly respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of 2nd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, on the 6th June 1868, in the forenoon.

NOTIFICATION BY THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Major W. Widdicombe and W. Foxton, Esquire, B.A., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge of Session Judge of Kurrachee, before noon on the 9th June 1868.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Lieutenant J. L. Fagan, 3rd Grade Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment Southern Mahratta Country, having completed 2 years as Assistant Southern Mahratta Establishment, on the 7th of March last, is promoted to 2nd Grade Assistant from that date, in accordance with the provisions of the Resolution of Government No. 2956, dated 21st October 1865.

Lieutenant Sartoris, 4th Grade Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment Southern Mahratta Country, having completed a year's service in charge of a Native Establishment, on the 6th of June 1868, is from that date promoted to 3rd Grade Assistant in accordance with Resolution of Government No. 2956, dated 21st October 1865.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

THE following General Orders by His Excellency Sir Robert Napier, Commander-in-Chief Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, are republished in the *Bombay Government Gazette*:—

Camp Antalo, 12th May.

G. O. C. No. 151, of the 20th February last, is cancelled, and adverting to the authority of Government as per their Resolutions Nos. 1427 of the 13th March and 1996 of the 9th April 1868, the following are to be the rates of Staff Pay for Provost Marshals and their Staff:—1. Provost Marshal of a Column at the Head Quarters of a General Officer, Rs. 300 per mensem, when in receipt of no other Staff Salary. 2. Provost Marshals of smaller detached Forces and at Stations, Rs. 200 per mensem, when in receipt of no other Staff Salary, and to be termed Assistant Provost Marshals. 3. When performing this duty in addition to other "Staff Salary" duties, Rs. 100 per mensem. 4. Provost Serjeants Rs. 25, and their Assistants Rs. 15 per mensem. Abstracts for past and future appointments under the above heads to be preferred accordingly, supported by certificates of strength and description of force, and of the dates from which the applicants performed the duty,—to be signed by the Officer under whose command the duty was performed.

The Major General Commanding at Zoulla is requested to assemble a permanent Board of Officers, experienced in the care and management of animals, for the purpose of inspecting and reporting on the state and condition of all horses, mules, and other animals proposed to be embarked for Bombay. No animal should be allowed to be put on board-ship that is found so weak, old, lame, or diseased as to be deemed unfit to sustain a sea voyage. The number and description of animals rejected should be reported by telegraph in order that instructions may be sent regarding their disposal.

Camp Antalo, 13th May.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence as follows, at the recommendation of Medical Boards, and subject to confirmation:—

Major F. Hudson, 21st Punjaub Native Infantry, furlough for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Staff Surgeon J. Johnston, M. D., British Medical Department, to proceed to England, to appear before a Medical Board.

Lieutenant Saxton, R.A., was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal at Senafe on the 1st instant.

Subject to confirmation, Captain J. R. Strutt, officiating Wing Officer 3rd Regiment Bombay Infantry, is confirmed in that appointment.

Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India, the undermentioned Officers serving with this Force are to have temporary rank in Abyssinia, as follows:—

Major E. W. Bray, 4th Foot, to rank as Lieutenant Colonel from 21st June 1865.

Captain R. Lacy, 33rd Foot, to rank as Lieutenant Colonel from 11th March 1868.

Captain P. D. Marret, 21st Brigade R. A., to rank as Major from 13th December 1865.

Camp Agoola, 17th May.

Brigadier General Collings and Brigadier General Wilby will proceed to England with their respective Regiments, the 33rd, and 1st Batt. 4th Foot. Brigadier General Stewart will embark with the last Regiment of the Bengal Brigade.

Assistant Surgeon R. Boustead was appointed Sanitary Officer for the Station of Zoulla on being relieved of the medical charge of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry.

The following order is confirmed:—

Dated 14th May 1868, by the Major General Commanding at Zoulla, appointing Colonel Bartlett, Provost Marshal and Superintendent of Bazaars at Zoulla, in addition to his other duties, vice Major Sheppard, proceeding to Bombay.

Camp Dongolo, 18th May.

Lieutenant Chapman, Royal Artillery, will proceed by first opportunity to England for the purpose of joining the Staff College.

The following orders by the Officer Commanding at Addigerat are confirmed:—Dated 29th April 1868, directing the Executive Commissariat Officer to supply the following increased scale of rations:—1. All public followers to be allowed twice a week, on the days on which they receive their meat, half an ounce of compressed vegetables when no fresh vegetables can be obtained. 2. All public followers to receive one ounce of tobacco daily in lieu of sugar, if they prefer it. 3. All public followers and men of the Transport Train to be allowed two ounces of pickles weekly.

Dated 30th April 1868, directing the Executive Commissariat Officer to issue a double allowance of spirits to every European.

Dated 4th May 1868, directing the Executive Commissariat Officer to issue spirits to the men of the 10th and 12th Bengal Cavalry at the same rate as the public followers.

Also to issue compressed forage for the horses of the detachment G-14 R. A. at Addigerat.

Lieutenant T. Tabutean, Madras Staff Corps, attached to the 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Madras by the first opportunity, and will report himself on arrival there to the Adjutant General, Madras Army.

THE CULTIVATION OF HINGUNGHAT COTTON.

THE following interesting papers are by Mr Rivett-Carnac, the Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars. They were addressed to the Government of Bombay:—

Camp Kamgaon, 28th May, 1868.

SIR,—With reference to your letter, No. 3434, dated 10th October 1867, I desire now to report the steps that have been taken this season to supply Hingunghat cotton seed to gentlemen in the Bombay Presidency, who have been willing to undertake experiments with this superior class of indigenous cotton.

2. The names of the gentlemen who have applied for Hingunghat seed, and the quantity sent to each, is given below:—

Through Commissioner of Sind.

No. 1. Superintendent Thurr and Parkur.....160 lbs.
2. Political Supt. Upper Sind Frontier.....600 lbs.
3. Collector of Kurrachee.....600 lbs.

Through Officiating Commissioner, Southern Division.

No. 4. Collector of Belgaum..... 2 mds. (of 82lbs. each).
5. Col. of Ahmednuggur ... 18 " (ditto).
6. Collector of Poona ..... 50 lbs.
7. Collector of Sattara .....100 lbs.

Through Inspector in Chief, Cotton Department, Bombay.

No. 8. Cotton Dept. in Sind ..... ¼ ton.
9. Cotton Inspt. Dharwar...1 "
10. Cotton Dept. Surat and Broach .....5 mds. (of 82lbs. each).
11. Ditto Sholapoor and Poona. 13,000 lbs.

Applied for, and despatched direct.

No. 12. C. Hogg, Esq., Collector. of Broach .....10 mds. (of 82 lbs. each).
13. J. McL. Campbell, 2nd Asst. Col. Khandeish. 8 mds. (ditto)

3. I have also the honour to enclose copy of a brief memorandum on the Hingunghat plant, drawn up at the suggestion of some officers in Lower Bengal, who are giving the seed a trial in that province. To this Memorandum I have, at present but little to add, save that I would desire to urge, as strongly as possible, the importance of establishing seed gardens, and selecting the Hingunghat seed in the manner recommended by Major Trevor Clarke, extract from whose paper on the subject is given in the Memorandum herewith forwarded. If it is desired that Hingunghat cotton should succeed in other parts of India, it will be found necessary, I am certain, to be most careful in selecting the seed; and, as I attach so much importance to this matter, I may perhaps be excused if I quote here from a letter written to the Secretary, Chief Commissioner Central Provinces, on the subject, in October 1866:—

"Many gentlemen with whom I have consulted in Bombay, have impressed on me that, without introducing new seed, which must be a work of time, much may be done at once to improve the cultivation of cotton, by carefully selecting the seed grown in our Districts.

"Under the present system, the cultivators seldom trouble themselves, when picking the cotton, to choose and reserve the best seed for the next season's sowings. Although in one part of a field the plants may be fine, and strong with large 'bols' of cotton, and healthy seed, whilst in another part, owing perhaps to inferiority of soil, the plants are poor and sickly, and the seed proportionately bad, still the 'kupas' (seed cotton) when picked is invariably massed together, and no attempt is made to keep the two sorts separate. After the cotton has passed through the gin, it is impossible, I understand, to distinguish the good seed from the bad, the size of the seed being no criterion of the superiority of its quality, as large seeds are often but the bloated produce of some small unhealthy plant. The good and bad seed being thus mixed together, much of what would be really valuable for the next sowings goes to the cattle, and a large proportion of what is inferior seed finds its way back to the fields.

"I would, therefore, suggest that during the ensuing season, the landholders be recommended to take particular care in selecting the best seed for next year's crop. For this purpose a certain number of the finest and healthiest plants bearing the largest 'bols' should be selected, and the 'kupas' (seed cotton) picked from those plants should be set apart, and the seed obtained from the 'kupas' after cleaning should be reserved for the next season's sowings. A little care in selecting cotton seeds, would, I am convinced, do much to improve our cotton cultivation, and if some of the landholders could be induced (as I hope hereafter to be able to induce them to do) to raise cotton for seed on carefully tended garden lands, a still greater improvement might be secured. Perhaps District Officers might be able to assist by planting carefully selected seeds in the rich fields which are sometimes attached to the public gardens."

4. I should be glad if the importance of selecting the seed could be impressed upon all gentlemen who have undertaken experiments with Hingunghat cotton in Bombay. And I am particularly anxious that the plan recommended by Major Trevor Clarke should be followed in regard to Hingunghat cotton sown in the Bombay Presidency, because much of the seed supplied by me is not as pure and healthy as I could wish it to be. And by this I mean it is not seed that has been grown specially in Government seed gardens, and selected on the principle which I desire so strongly to advocate. Such gardens have been established in some places, but the produce is not sufficient for one-twentieth part of the demands that have been made upon me this season. The seed sent is that generally used in the Hingunghat district. It has been purchased in the best villages, celebrated for their cotton, but as I have already explained, this seed is susceptible of much improvement, and hence my anxiety for the adoption of Major Trevor Clarke's plan in all the cases in which this seed has been supplied.

I have, &c.,
H. RIVETT-CARNAC.

MEMORANDUM.

As several gentlemen, who are desirous of making experiments in Bengal this season with Hingunghat cotton seed, have requested me to give them information on certain points regarding the locality and soil in which the cotton thrives, and the manner of its cultivation, I have drawn up the following brief note which, I hope, may be of some use to those who are inclined to assist in extending the cultivation of the superior class of indigenous cotton.

Hingunghat cotton is grown in the Wurdah district of the Central Provinces in the neighbourhood of the town of Hingunghat—an important cotton market—from which place the cotton takes its name.

The cotton is celebrated for its cleanness (freedom from leaf and dirt), brightness of colour, length, strength, evenness, and silkiness of staple.

In all these points—all of which are regarded as of great importance by the spinner—the Hingunghat variety is superior to most of the Indian cottons. As compared with the cotton of Bengal, that grown in the Hingunghat country, besides being superior in all the respects noticed above, is particularly glossy and soft, whilst Bengal cotton is woolly and dull in appearance, and rough and harsh to the touch.

There can be little doubt that the superior quality of this cotton is to be attributed to the physical advantages of the tract in which it is grown. The Wurdah district is situated on the northern extremity of the great Deccan sheet of trap, which extends from Mudnoor—far south in the territory of H. H. the Nizam—to the low hills which form the northern boundary of the Wurdah district. The height of the cultivated plateau is not more than 900 feet about the sea level. The soil is of the well known "regur," or black cotton soil, composed of the debris of the trap rock, the basis of the geological formation of the district. The following description and scientific analysis of this soil is extracted from Ansted's Geology, p. 343:—

"Its colour is bluish black, greenish, or dark grey. It forms into a paste with water, and gives a clayey odour. It absorbs moisture rapidly, and parts with it in dry and hot weather. Its thickness varies from 3 to about 20 feet. It is cultivated very easily, yielding a rotation of crops, consisting of cotton and two kinds of corn. It rarely requires to be left fallow, and demands but little husbandry, although for the last 2,000 years this soil has continued in cultivation without manure, retaining the utmost fertility.

The following is an analysis of the "Regur":—

Silica	48·20
Alumina	20·30
Carbonate of Lime	16·00
Carbonate of Magnesia	10·20
Oxide of Iron	1·00
Water and Organic matter	4·30
	100·00

In the Hingunghat country this soil varies in depth from 2 to 15 feet, but the average depth of the best cotton-growing lands does not exceed 6 or 8 feet. Beneath this rich coating, kunker, a sort of hard gravel, is found, and below this again is the trap-rock already noticed.

The country slopes gradually southward towards the river Wurdah, which forms the southern boundary of the tract, and as the village lands, following the upheavings of the volcanic crust beneath, lie in the huge waves of soil, the direction of which is at right angles to the course of the river, the drainage is excellent, the rain-water being carried off by streams flowing down between troughs of these waves, and discharging themselves into the Wurdah. The rainfall in the tract is moderate, not exceeding on an average 39 inches. Last season the monsoon was unusually heavy, and very much harm was in consequence caused to the cotton crops.

It will be seen from the above that the tract in which the cotton is grown possesses two great physical advantages—a good soil, and excellent drainage. And of the two the drainage is if anything of even greater importance than the soil. For although due provision must be made for the tap-root of the plant, which strikes straight down into the ground, it is not necessary that the soil should be more than from 4 to 5 feet deep. Cotton is, of course, often sown in soil the depth of which is not one quarter of the above, but the poorness of the soil tells upon the plant and its produce. On the other hand cotton is apt to be clogged and smothered in the very deep rich soil, and this is one of the reasons, I believe, for the plant not being very extensively cultivated in the Nurbudda valley, the lands of which are much better adapted for wheat, which is grown in, and exported in large quantities from the Nurbudda districts. In the Wurdah district the deepest soil is to be found in the Mandgaon pergunnah, and here, too, wheat takes the place of cotton, which the people say thrives better in a lighter soil.

In selecting the fields for the experimental culture of Hingunghat cotton, I would recommend then that particular attention be paid to the drainage of the ground. At the same time a fair average soil should be allotted to the crop.

As regards the cultivation, I hardly know the seasons in which cotton is planted in the Bengal province, or the manner in which the crop is now treated. I am unable, therefore, to offer any suggestions regarding improvements to be made in the present mode of cultivation there. I will, however, mention briefly the method in force in the Hingunghat country, and as that system is sufficiently successful, it would perhaps be well if the gentlemen, who are good enough to make experiments with the Hingunghat seed, were to follow that system, unless their experience suggests that it is not adapted to the circumstances of the country. Where opportunity offers it would be well to cultivate one field according to the Hingunghat plan and to treat another in the manner peculiar to the district in which the experiment is made.

In the Hingunghat country the cotton is sown during the first break in the weather following the setting-in of the rains.* The field selected is generally one that has borne a grain crop the previous year, for, of course, cotton should never be sown two seasons running in the same ground. Previous to

by the examples of Prussia and France, where the military system is entirely different from ours. My noble friend the member for Haddingtonshire has most accurately stated the facts in regard to this part of the subject. In France there is a conscription, and in Prussia a still more widely-extended system prevails, as all classes are compelled to serve in the army for a time. The consequence is that you have in the ranks a considerable number of men who are by birth gentlemen, and who, after being in the ranks, are quite fit to be promoted to commissions. I think the hon. member for Tynemouth is under the impression that if we do away with purchase we should induce a very different class of men to enter our army as privates. Now, I doubt very much whether that result would follow, and whether we should succeed in obtaining a supply of men qualified to become officers. (Hear, hear.) Before quitting this branch of the subject I must refer to the desire of my noble friend the member for Haddingtonshire, in connexion with this question of promotion, that the object of my hon. and gallant friend the member for Berkshire should be carried out, and that retired soldiers should be employed as clerks in the public offices. I believe he has impressed upon the House the advisability of extending that system to other public offices, but as regards the War Office, I may say that it is now and has been for some time in full operation. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Elcho—How many soldiers are there out of the 623 clerks?

Sir J. Pakington—I cannot state just at present the exact number but it must be borne in mind that the system has not been long established. It has only been lately tried, but soldiers are being constantly appointed to such clerkships as they are competent to hold. As to what my noble friend said about the appointment of the lady's-maid I can only state that it was not made by me, and that I know nothing about it. (Laughter.) I think the cost of doing away with the purchase system would be so great as to justify me in urging the House to pause before they venture on making so large an expenditure for so very doubtful a result. (Hear.) The hon. gentleman opposite has not even mentioned the whole expense which would be incurred. My hon. and gallant friend the member for Truro indeed referred to the fact that, in addition to the purchase money of all the commissions, you must also be prepared with a retirement system. But even that is not all, because, upon the showing of the hon. member for Tynemouth, you must, if you adopt this plan, not only pay the price of the commissions and provide a system of retiring pensions for officers on their leaving the service, but you must in addition introduce a class of officers who would not be content with the present low rate of pay. Thus, of course, we should be involved in the additional expense of a much higher rate of pay. (Hear.) To these very serious considerations let me add a warning founded on our practical experience of what is going on at his moment with regard to the Royal Artillery—non-purchase corps. Last year a committee was appointed, and presided over by my hon. friend the member for Pontefract, who understands this subject better than most men in this House. My hon. friend presented a very able report as the result of the labours of that committee, in which a system of retirement in the Royal Artillery was recommended, and he has evinced upon several occasions a great desire that I should carry that proposal into effect. I suspect, if he were a member of any Government that came into power, he would find it very difficult to induce his colleagues to carry out so costly a plan as was recommended. I have had the subject under anxious consideration, and if I may be allowed to say so without pledging myself, I do how if I retain my present position, in the course of the present Session to submit a plan which may do something for the Royal Artillery, without embarking us in the expense involved in the course proposed by my hon. and gallant friend. I confess I am rather surprised by the references made to the French Army. Without meaning to disparage that noble army, the courage and achievements of which are indisputable, I would say that it furnishes a warning of arrangements with respect to officers to be avoided rather than followed. You ought to have young and vigorous officers, but it is notorious that the French army is not officered by such, and if you see a regiment of French infantry with the line different from what it ought to be, the probability is the irregularity will be due to some portly old captain or lieutenant. In the French army there is a system of compulsory retirement at a certain age, and the retiring pension is so small that the officer clings on to the last moment that the regulations will allow him before exposing himself to the privations consequent on retirement. I rejoice sincerely at the tone of the debate in reference to these proposals for sudden and violent change. I do not pretend that the present system is perfect, but we must be cautious how we deal with our army. I will say the less of the amendment of the hon. and gallant member for Truro, as I understand it is his intention to withdraw it; but in candour I must say that I cannot view the amendment in the light in which it has been regarded by some of the speakers who have preferred it. Many seem to think that it would be a great disadvantage to the service if any distinction was drawn between purchase in the higher ranks and purchase in the lower ranks; but it must be remembered, whether purchase in the upper ranks is good or bad, it was recommended by a Royal Commission. In 1860 Lord Herbert boldly announced his intention to carry out the report of the Commission, and to arrange a scheme by which promotion should stop after a captain or a major. The Cabinet of Lord Palmerston had consented to this, and the Commander-in-Chief, notwithstanding his objections to the principle, had intimated his readiness to do his best to give effect to the wish of the Government. The matter seems to have gone as far as a change could go which was not carried out, but nothing was done, and the reason was not the death of Lord Herbert, which did not occur until more than a year after. In 1862 Sir George Cornewall Lewis said the Government had determined to give effect to the recommendations of the Commissioners in regard to the rank of the lieutenant colonel, and the intention was communicated to the House by Lord Herbert, then Secretary of War, but soon afterwards it became necessary for him (Sir G. C. Lewis) to consider the details of the subject with a view of carrying out the decision of the Government, and upon approaching the question more closely it was found to be embarrassed with great difficulties of detail, one of which arose from the amalgamation of the Indian with the British army. Lord Palmerston closed the debate in a speech of the same tenour. I do not think the difficulties have been sufficiently appreciated in the course of the debate. The Prussian army is always in Prussia, and that of France in France; but a portion of the British army is habitually scattered all over the world; and whatever may be the inherent difficulties of a system of selection, they will be greatly aggravated when officers have to be found for vacancies in Australia, India, or other parts of the world. Turning, again, to the financial view of the subject, I have a statement which does not accord with that of my hon. and gallant friend. It states that the lowest estimate for compensation is a million and a half, and the extra prices would make it two millions. The financial cost, although small as compared with the immense cost of doing away with purchase in the Line still amounts to a considerable sum, and, under these circumstance, I do not support either the motion or the amendment; but I am quite willing to accede to the suggestion that this matter should be disposed of by moving the previous question. I do not think the hon. gentleman bears in mind the antiquity of this system of purchase. We have had it, good or bad, for 200 years in the army All the glory and power of this country have been achieved under it; and I do not think, in the history of this country or of any other, you will find an achievement more creditable than that wonderful expedition to Abyssinia, which has reflected so much honour on Sir Robert Napier and not so much upon the gallantry as upon the endurance of the force. The facts of that expedition are enough to show that the purchase system has not awakened in any degree the gallantry and spirit of British officers, and I hope no steps will be taken which will undermine the character of the army in this respect. (Cheers.)

Mr. Trevelyan, in reply, said that his principal object had been to lay before the new or, if necessary, before the old constituencies the system under which our army was officered—a system, as he believed, ominously and dangerously at variance with what promised to be the opinion of the English people. It was now clear that the real argument against the abolition of purchase was the argument of expense, and, in the absence of that, they would not hear much of the advantage which poor officers derived from the purchase system. To cite the success of the Abyssinian Expedition in proof of the efficiency of the existing system was rather unfortunate, for Sir R. Napier belonged to a non-purchase corps, the most highly-instructed branch of the service. As the debate had thoroughly satisfied him, he did not propose to divide the House. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment and motion were then withdrawn.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. Invigorating and sustaining, with a refined and grateful flavour developed by the special mode of preparation applied, this Cocoa is used as their habitual beverage for breakfast by thousands who never before used Cocoa. 'Cocoa' stands very much higher than Coffee or Tea," Dr. Hassall says, "and contains every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." It is made simply by pouring boiling water or milk on the nib, the preparation as sold in ½lb., 1-lb., and 1-lb., packets. This Cocoa, as being prepared by Jas. Epps & Co., the Homœopathic Chemists first established in England, very generally called Epps's Homœopathic Cocoa.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,400,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mo' sight above	£50	1s. 11 1/8d.	per Rupee
" 4 do.		1s. 11d.	"
" 3 do.		1s. 10 15/16d.	"
" 2 do.		1s. 10 7/8d.	"
" 1 do.		1s. 10 13/16d.	"
" On demand		1s. 10 3/4d.	"
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 10 11/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should some not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months..	..	6 per cent.
6 do. ..	..	5 "
3 do. ..	..	4 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £5 and sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.
Interest.

On fixed deposits subject to 24 months notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4 do.
Do. 12 do. 5 do.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 5, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 12th June 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £387,825.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..at	1s. 11 1/4d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	..at	1s. 11 1/8d.	"
3 do.	..at	1s. 11d.	"
2 do.	..at	1s. 10 7/8d.	"
1 do.	..at	1s. 10 3/4d.	"
On demand	..at	1s. 10 3/8d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	..at	1s. 10 1/2d.	"
Circular Notes	..at	1s. 10 3/4d.	"

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 6th June 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

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Do. 6 do. 4 do.
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The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

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Hours of business 10 to 5, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 12th June 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 22nd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£464,100.
RESERVE FUND	£ 32,100.

Head Office—London.
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Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Gowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

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JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
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W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of he Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. PEERS, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
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R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

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Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
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London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
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EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 2 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

A Remittance should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

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WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

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MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

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A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

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TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer. &c., &c.

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KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

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Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

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SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (Late BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and Freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

QUINTESSENCE OF
JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S

Preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in one-eighth, quarter, and half-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort) Poona.

And of all the principal firms in India and the Colonies.

DR. VICTOR BAUD'S
ORGANIC MEDICINES.

The Baudeine, a prompt and most efficient remedy for Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Dysentery, and Diarrhœa
Gold Medal, Cholera, 1854.

Large size bottles 11s., medium size 4s. 6d., small size 1s. 1½d.

Instructions for the treatment of Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Dysentery, and Diarrhœa accompany each bottle and bear the signature of Dr. V. Baud.

THE DIASTATIZED ORGANIC IRON,
For strengthening the system.
THE DIASTATIZED ORGANIC IODINE,
For purifying the blood.
In the shape of Sweetmeats, and pleasant to the taste.
Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

General Agent, CHARLES LANGE, 6, Monkwell S. London.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing, Chemist 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary of Dr. Wilson's formula. *A cool, refreshing, and mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

Manufactured under the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent are Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

A FIRST CLASS PHAETON FOR SALE

The Properties of 2 Gentlemen.

A first class nearly new English-built Hansom Cab with Lamps.

A Do. Do. Single-seated small Miniature Brougham with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

The Property of an Officer proceeded to England.

A very small and nearly new light Palankin Shigram with Lamps, and Shaft, expressly built to order and has been used only for two months.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett with Lamps.

A Do. do. very small Pony Curricle with spare Shaft for making a Dog Cart at pleasure.

A new and light English-built door Shigram with Lamps and Shaft by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nparly new English-built four-seated light Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

A Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Cart with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

A first-class small Miniature Brougham, with Lamps, Poles, and Shafts, by Edwin Casterton, Longacre; it was expressly built for the Exhibition.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with movable hind seat to make a Waggonette at pleasure, by Moss Builder, 98, Euston Road.

A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.

Also,

2 full size Miniature Broughams, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.

2 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving-box.

1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.

1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham with circular glasses on front.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.

Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.

A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.

And also,

A fresh batch of Buggy and Dog Cart harness plated on white metal with round and flat reins, and highly furnished, plate Powder, Carriage Rugs, Buggy and Carriage Whips, and a few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 19th June, 1868.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
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Bombay, 16th August 1865.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE—"GOD, THE CAUSE OF JOY." A SERMON preached in the Cathedral on Sunday the 3rd May, by the Rev. C. T. WILSON, acting Garrison Chaplain. Price 4 Annas. One Anna Postage to Out-stations.

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FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

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KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

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SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and 5 pounds;—also in 2 pound packets.

KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.

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Richly bound in best Turkey Morocco, with gilt clasps, rims, and mounts, plain and engraved.
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Solid ivory sides and back silver clasp and gilt edges

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Arrowroot, Real Bermuda, 1 lb. tin	1 12	2 0
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Barley, Pearl, 2 lb. bot. or tin	0 12	1 0
Barley, Robinson's Patent, 1 lb. tin	1 0	1 4
Cocoa, Epps' (1 lb. or 2 lb. tins) per lb.	1 4	1 8
Cocoa and Milk Paste, Moore's, 1 lb. tin, each	0 12	1 0
Chocolate and Milk Paste do. per dozen	8 0	10 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, per lb.	0 14	1 0
Corn, Oswego "	0 14	1 0
Gelatine, Morgon's or Nelson's, per oz.	0 6	0 8
Groats, Robinson's prepared, 1 lb. tin	1 0	1 4
Hard's Infant Food, per packet	0 14	1 0
Hassall's do., Flours of Meats, per case	1 12	2 0
Isinglass, Real Russian, per oz.	1 0	1 4
Jellies, Calves' Feet, &c., Imperial Pints	4	
Do. Do Do. Imperial Quarts		
Liebig's Extract of Meat, Ext. Carnis, per oz.	1 4	1 8
Do. Do. Do. Do. per lb.	18 0	20 0
Liebig's Infants' Food, Savory's, 1 lb. tin	0 14	1 0
Maccaroni, 2 lb. and 4 lb. tins, per lb.	0 14	1 0
Meizena per lb.	0 14	1 0
Milk, condensed Anglo-Swiss, per tin	1 0	1 4
Milk, desiccated, per bot.	1 0	1 4
Oatmeal, best Scotch, 2 lb. tin	1 0	1 4
Revalenta Arabica, 1 lb. tin	0 14	1 0
Do. Do. 1 lb. tin	2 0	2 8
Do. Do. 2 lb. tin	3 8	4 0
Robb's Nursery Biscuits, per tin	4 0	5 0
Do. Do. Powder, per tin	2 8	3 0
Do. Rusks	0 10	0 12
Sago, finest pearl, 1 lb. bottle	0 10	0 12
Tapioca, finest picked, 1 lb. bottle	0 12	1 0
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